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Letter from Henry A. Wise.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has recently written a letter of thirty columns length in the Richmond papers, giving his views upon politics.-The following extract, written in the Governor's best style, is a specimen of the document :

The fool who says in his heart "there is no God," sees the Frost King shooting his borea-lis lights from the North Pole, and he then looks to the Sun of the Summer solistice that never crosses Cancer's line North, and he says there is a war in the elements of Nature, and Nature herself, he thinks, sets them contending, Frost with Sun, Cold with Heat, North with South, and South with North. But how differ-ently does Nature's music of the spheres answer back in all ultimate harmony and peace. law of Frost and the law of Sun are reconciled and kiss each other in the blending of lights and of temperature, in the equipoise of expansion and contraction, in the variety of climate and production, in the supply and sustenation of animal and vegetable life and health in every form of existence. Nature makes no wars, but arrays and mingles elements, and subdues the one by the other only when her course is op-posed or obstructed. Her hypoborean cold piles up icebergs, and these again the heat melts apart and sets them floating towards an Equa-tor to refrigerate the seas of the South, to make invigorating winds and airs, and fructify dews and rains; and Frost and Sun say how near Bureas the Africans, and how near the Tropics the white men may labor in the fields of the respective Northern and Southern climes: and all Nature says that the apple and the orange shall both grow and be exchanged for each other: that wheat and corn, and tobacco, and cotton, and rice, and sugar, in a plantation interest of the sunny fields of the South, shall have, and must have, the African operatives fitted for the climate; and that a superior race must master and govern and guide and provide for them; and that wheat, and corn, and grass, and potatoes, and cattle, in a farming interest adjacent to commerce and manufactures and mechanics' art, must, in the regions of cold, have the superior race to be operatives and artisaus, there to be masters of themselves and the equals of their masters anywhere, and to be benefitted by the labors of the slaves, in the exchange of productions themselves. This is all as harmonious as heat and cold, if God alone he acknowledged the Supreme Providence, and if His work and law be not obstructed and opposed by the folly of man. The heat, and the cold, the frost and the sun seem to contend, but it is only at last to make harmony and variety, and a perfect balance by counter influence and exchange of forces. And so this seeming war of North and South, would be ultimately happy and harmonious but for the ignorance and short-sightedness of human vision. The war of North and South sections in the United States is no less strange than, in the language of a master divine, "the strange anomaly of a reli-gion of love producing the keenest hatreds, and a gospel of peace engendering strifes and animosities more hitter than the disputes and rivalries of the profane." It is all owing to the arrogauce and vanity of men attempting to assame the Deity's prerogatives, to change the very laws of our nature as well as of and in presuming to play Providence itself for human affairs. This nation wants reverence more than anything else, to preserve its peace and prosperty. Let us, then, before the sword of civil war is

ever drawn in the United States, all kneel down in pious and patriotic devotion before that God who led our fathers through the gloom of the Revolution to sovereign independence, when strong and prosperous nation, quintrupled in power, and wealth, and population, and great-

reliance, after all, of a free Republic for pro- and flour, alas! have to be carried about to be tection. Despotisms are guarded by bayonets, and the people are degraded in order that brute force may easily subdue them to a tyrant's will. But we cannot and dare not rely upon force; we will not be degraded, and will not submit to tyrants. The laws immediately guard us; but what guard the laws? Nothing but a religious sense and reverence, an enlightened Christian conscience and reason, which alone can preserve the wisdom and virtue of the people.

Modern Science in the Coming War.

We are apparently on the eve of the most tremendous armed conflict the world has seen since the days of the Great Napoleon. The wars of imperial France were bloody wars, all the world knows. No slaughtered heta-combs were ever piled so high as the great emperor piled them. The dead never lay so thickly on any battlefield of which history makes mention, as they lay on Eylau and Boro-dino and Waterloo.

But it is not saying too much to say that if the European powers let their armed hordes loose upon one another this summer, ruthless destroyer as Napoleon was, he will be shown before three years are over, to have been a mere tyro in the art of destruction. Since his day all the arts have advanced with rapid strides, but none with strides so rapid as this one. The weapons with which the bridge of Lodi was carried and Austerlitz and Marengo were won, bear much the same resemblance to the rifle of the present day as the matchlock bore to the old musket. Death did not in his time flash from serried ranks until the foeman stood two or three hundred yards apart. It now flies in the air nearly three-quarters of a mile, so far as the sharpest eye can mark a hu-man figure. His siege artillery would be to-day by no means heavy pieces. Wellington's heaby no means heavy pieces. Wellington's heaviest breaching guns at Badjados and Salaman ca were twenty-four pounders. The Russians at Inkerman, and the British at the Tchernaya, at the reman, and the British at the I chernaya, brought thirty-two pounders into the field witte ease and effect. But the advantage which heavy guns have hitherto had over light ones for the ordinary purpose of field artillery, has been rather in the length of the range than the size of the ball. Science has in our day destroyed the difference between them. Recent inventions, some of them those of our own countrymen, some of Englishmen, and some of the present Emperor of France, have furnished light field-pieces, which four horses can whirl at the wildest gallop from point to point, with more than the deadly power which forty years ago belonged only to weapons which sixteen horses could move with difficulty, and which were only used for permenent batteries.

Moreover, facilities have been created since Waterloo was fought, for bringing together masses of men thus armed, and dashing them against one another, such as the great Napoleon in his wildest dreams never dreamed of. We all know how the rapidity of his movements dazzled and astonished our fathers. how he strode over Europe like a magician, taking armies up, as it seemed in those days, in the hollow of his hand, and in flinging them in the twinkling of an eye on every point where his giant plans needed them. We know how distauce seemed to shrivel up at the blast of his trumpet. We know how the pupils of Turenne and Montecuculli recoiled in dismay before legions which stuuck like a thunderbolt after having advanced like the wind. But great as was the perfection to which he carried the art of rapid concentration, it becomes the crawling of a turtle when compared with the power which railways have armed the generals of our day. When Napolen started ou his expeditions, armies were of necessity divided into columns, which, in order to secure the bare means of subsistence and transport, were compelled either to follow each other at tolerable ong intervals, or else march on the same point by different circuitous routes. And they did march-literally marched, trudged every inch of the way on foot, and the eagle flapped his wings over them in approbation if they achieved fffty miles in the twenty-four hours. The maddest impatience of the maddest conqueror had in those times to adapt itself to the capabilities of human legs and human mome ha

It took, even in the hands of Napoleon,a long we were a poor, despised, needy and weak peo-ple, and pray fervently, that now we are a at a point three hundred miles distant; and strong and prosperous nation, quintrupled in when they were there it required stupendous power, and wealth, and population, and great-ness, we may not be allowed to throw away all. All the grand old heroes had to take pork and by forgetting the divine care which isthe only flour into their grandest calculations; and pork the merchants of this country.

of any use.

The other day we were told, in contrast with this, that the present emperor was able to send twenty-five thousand men in a day from Paris to Lyons—a distance of about three hundred miles. It would have taken his uncle a week of forced marches to accomplish the same object. Austria is sending troo a into Italy at the same rate. Moreover, the same power which ren-ders this rapid concentration of troops, renders their subsistence, while concentrated, just as easy. The railroad dumps the soldiers nowa-day sdown on the battle-field, and the next day dumps down a month's provisions in their rear.
The telegraph, we need hardly say, plays as wonderful a part in this change as the railroad.
One of Napoleon's generals would have required four or five days to ask for a reinforcement, which he now asks for in as many minutes. reaches him in as many hours as it would then have taken days.

MILITAY FORCE OF EUROPE,-The Commercial Union of Antwerp has the following statis-tics of the military and naval forces of the diffrent States of the continent of Europe. The figures which this journal publishes, without being official, appear to be taken from reliable

FRANCE-Army, (effective force on June 1st. 1859,) 672,400 men, 168 field batteries. Navy, 417 vessels of war, 300 sailing, 117 steam, 27,000 marines.

Austria-Army, 670,477 men, of which 520,400 are infantry, 70,300 cavalry, 59,292 artillery, 11,116 engineers and staff, 9,217 pontoniers. Navy, 104 vessels of war.

PRUSSIA—Army, 525,000 men, of which

410,000 of the active army and Landweher of first ban., 115,000 of Landweher of second ban. Navy, 50 vessels of war, 3,500 marines.

ENGLAND—Army, 223,000 men, including those dispersed in the colonies. Navy, 600 vessels of war, 309 sailing, 251 steam, 40 ships of the line, carrying 17,291 guns, aud 69,500

RUSSIA—Army, 1,069,600 men, including the reserve, and 226,000 irregulars. Navy, 177 vessels, 62,000 marines and gunners.

TURKEY—Army, 178,000 men, reserve, 148,-680, irregulars, 61,000, different contingents. 110,000. Navy, 70 vessels, 38,000 marines.

SPAIN—Army, 75,000 men, peace establishment; 500,000 war establishment. Navy, 410 vessels, 15,000 marines.

vessels, 15,000 marines.

Sardinia—Army, 50,000 men. Navy, 40 vessels, 2,860 sailors.

Two Sicilies-Army, 100,000 men, of which

10,000 are Swiss. Navy, 60 vessels, 22 sailing, 28 steamers, 100 cannoniers, (gun boats?), 5,362 sailors.
Modisa—Army, 3,800 men.
Parma—Army, 2,802 men.
Rome—Army, 1,600 intantry, 1,315 cavalry.

Tuscany-Army, 16,000 men.

DENMARK-Army, 60,000. Navy, 126 vessels

of war. Sweden and Norway—Army of Sweden, 44,000 men; of Norway, 24,000. Navy, 349 vessels, and 126 chaloupes cannonniers, (gun

PORTUGAL-Army, 35,000 men, including colonial corps. Navy, 44 vessels of war. NETHERLANDS—Army, 58,647 men. Navy, 72

vessels, 58 gun boats, 7,000 sailors.

Belgium—Army, 31,400 men, 7,322 cavalry, ace establishment; 84,000 cavaly, war estab lishment. Navy, 1 brig of 20 guns, 1 goelette, 120 chaloupes cannoniers.

SWITZERLAND-Army, 125,000 men, the reserve included; Landweher, 150,000 men. GREECE-Army, 10,000 men. Navy, twenty-

five vessels. GERMAN STATES-Federal army, 250,000 men GERMAN CONFEDERATION. - Army,

225,000 men: 49,000 cavalry, including the Anstrian and Prussian contingents.

Total of European armies, 4,962,066 men. Navy, stated and estimated, 263,222 vessels.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.—A letter from San Francisco states that silver dollars are to be coined at the branch mint in that city at an early period. This is thought a matter of considerable importance, as it is boped that the Chinese can be induced to take the American dollars instead of the Mexican, which are at a premium; and that by this means, the discount on over \$2,000,000, which amount of silver is annually exported to China, may be saved to

MEXICAN INDEMNITY,-The Mobile Register, edited by Mr. Forsyth, ex-Minister to Mexico, hopes our government will remember, if the British game of grab is to be played, that American citizens are also large creditors of the bankrupt nation, and their interests should be looked after, Mr. F. adds:

"There is but one solution of the Mexican There is but one solution of the Mexican question. That country cannot govern itself. It must have a guardian from abroad. If it does not soon get that guardian upon conditions of peace and agreement, it will get it in the shape of a conqueror. If that guardianship is not American, it will be European—if it is not legal government and American, it will be flibustor and Foressen. will be filibuster and European.

EYPLORATION OF THE PAR NORTH.-Minnesota enterprise has an eye to the great North-west beyond, and a party is being organized to explore the valleys of the Saskatchwan and Columbia rivers the present year. The explor-ing party under the command of Col Nobles, and Mr. S. B. Olmstead, will leave St. Paul about the middle of June, and will return by the middle of November. The expedition is under-taken as a private adventure, and gold mines as well as fine land, are to be objects of search.— An advanced party of ten men will be sent ahead, and volunteers to the main force to the number of one hundred will be accepted. The cost per man is estimated at \$300. Dr. J. D. Goodrich, of St. Paul, an excellent naturalist, and several California miners, will accompany the expedition.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS CEDED TO ENGLAND .-There is something very singular in the cession of these islands to Great Britain, by the chief, for the purpose of obtaining \$45,000 to satisfy the claims made by the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia. We have had a report of this strange transaction before, and now have a confirmation, with the articles of the transit.

firmation, with the articles of the treaty.

The Fejee Archipelago is stated to be the most extensive and valuable in Polynesia. It contains an estimated area of more than 20,000 square miles. Its climate, although tropical is salubrious. Its seil is very fertile, producing spontaneously and abundantly, many of the most valuable plants of commerce. Some of the islands produce a fine variety of

cotton, which will certainly be taken advantage of by the English government. If the popula-tion, which numbers about 200,000 can be induced to labor with regularity, quite a cotton crop may be produced.

A German naturalist has described nine hundred and sixty species of flies, which he has collected within a district of ten miles ex-tent. Thirty thousand different insects which prey upon wheat, have been collected.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI,-The colored men of Chicago have had a large meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to correspond with the Haytien authorities on the subject :

"We believe that the Republic of Hayti offers to the colored emigrant from a life of degreda-tion and slavery in the United States, facilities for the improvement of his moral and intellecfor the improvement of his moral and intellec-tual condition, superior to any spot on the American continent; and we believe it to be not only a wise stroke of policy, but the im-perative duty of every free colored man in the United States, to make Hayti his future home, as soon as is consistent with the duty which he owes to himself and the four millions of friends

Nothing would please five-eights of the peotion of the free colored populatian to Hayti or anywhere else. We hope the Chicago papers will give due notice when the first party of "cullerd pussons" leaves that city.

VERA CRUZ .- At Vera Cruz, at the last dates, though but few of the fugitive families have returned, affairs have resumed their quiet condition. The gates had been declared permanently open, and the stores and shops were doing business. Great confidence prevailed in the liberal government.

The Reverend Dr. Ide showed some "eight dollar brandy" at a Temperance meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 9th ultimo, which was manufactured at a cost of only ten cents per gallon!